

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *LYGROMMA* (ARANEAE, GNAPHOSIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

Two new species are described: *Lygromma tuxtla* from Mexico and *L. wygodzinskyi* from Colombia; the former species extends the known northern limit of the genus from Costa Rica to Chiapas.

INTRODUCTION

Since the completion of a revision of the spider genus *Lygromma* (Platnick and Shadab, 1976), two additional species of this unusual genus have come to light. One is from Chiapas, Mexico, and extends the range of the genus (formerly known on the mainland only from Peru north to Costa Rica) up to, and possibly beyond, the southern limit of its sister group, *Tivodrassus*, known only from Mexico. I am grateful to Dr. E. I. Schlinger and Mr. C. E. Griswold of the University of California, Berkeley, for their hospitality during a search of that collection that turned up the Chiapas specimens, and to Dr. M. U. Shadab for providing the illustrations.

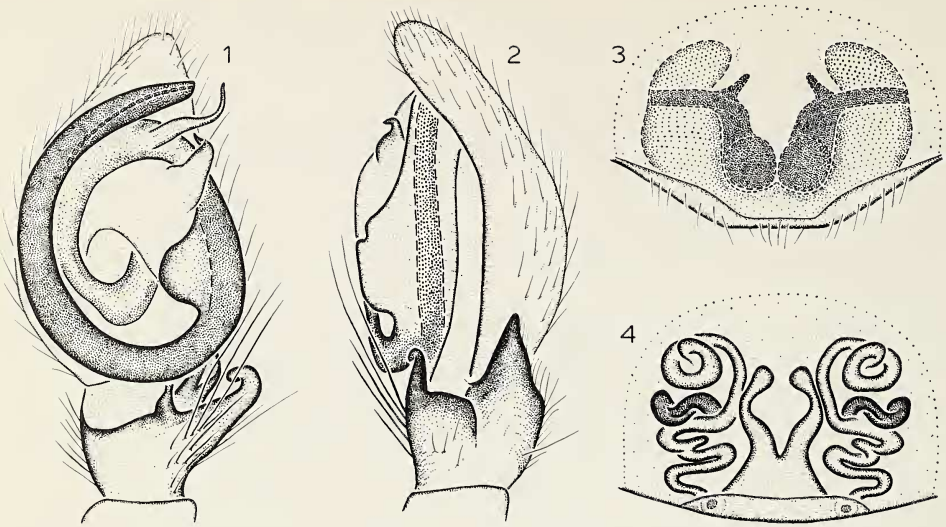
Lygromma tuxtla, new species Figs. 1, 2

Type.—Male holotype from El Zapotal, near Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, Mexico (15 July 1956; D. D. Linsdale), deposited in the Entomology Museum, University of California, Berkeley, on long-term loan to the California Academy of Sciences.

Etymology.—The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis.—*Lygromma tuxtla* resembles *L. peckorum*, *L. quindio*, and *L. kochalkai* in having a relatively long embolus and a translucent conductor; it may be distinguished from the first species by having only two retrolateral tibial apophyses (Fig. 2) and from the latter two species by the much wider embolus (Fig. 1).

Male.—Total length 2.33 mm. Carapace 1.01 mm long, 0.83 mm wide. Femur II 0.74 mm long. Anterior lateral eyes separated by two-thirds of their diameter. Embolus long, wide, originating retrolaterally, raised above tegulum (Fig. 1). Ventrally situated retrolateral tibial apophysis broadened basally, hooked distally; dorsally situated apophysis long, triangular (Fig. 2). Leg spination: femora III, IV p0-0-0, r0-0-0; tibiae: II v0-1p-0; IV vlp-2-2; metatarsi: III p0-0-1, r0-0-1; IV p0-1-1, v2-2-0.



Figs. 1-4.—1, 2, *Lygromma tuxtla*, new species, palp: 1, ventral view; 2, retrolateral view. 3, 4, *L. wygodzinskyi*, new species: 3, epigynum, ventral view; 4, vulva, dorsal view.

Female.—Unknown.

Material Examined.—Two juveniles taken with the holotype in Chiapas.

Lygromma wygodzinskyi, new species

Figs. 3, 4

Type.—Female holotype from an elevation of 3300 m on the road between Bogotá and Choachí, Cundinamarca, Colombia (13 July 1967; P. and B. Wygodzinsky), deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Etymology.—The specific name is a patronym given with great pleasure in honor of my colleague and friend, Dr. Pedro Wygodzinsky, collector of the holotype.

Diagnosis.—*Lygromma wygodzinskyi* resembles *L. peruviana*, *L. gertschi*, and *L. simoni* in having loosely coiled rather than symmetrically folded ducts; it may be distinguished from them by having six (rather than zero or eight) eyes and by the details of the epigynum (Figs. 3, 4).

Male.—Unknown.

Female.—Total length 3.31 mm. Carapace 1.15 mm long, 0.90 mm wide. Femur II 0.83 mm long. Eye pattern typical for six-eyed members of the genus. Epigynum with U-shaped duct outlines visible (Fig. 3). Spermathecal ducts loosely coiled (Fig. 4). Leg spination: femora III, IV r0-0-0; tibiae: II v0-2-0; IV vlp-2-2; metatarsi: III p0-1-2; IV r0-1-0.

Material Examined.—Only the holotype from Colombia.

LITERATURE CITED

- Platnick, N. I., and M. U. Shadab. 1976. A revision of the spider genera *Lygromma* and *Neozimiris* (Araneae, Gnaphosidae). Amer. Mus. Novitates 2598: 1-23.